

A Brief

And yet Exact, and Accurate
DESCRIPTION
Of the Present State of the
GREAT & MIGHTY EMPIRE
OF
GERMANY,

Both touching the Formes of
their **CIVIL GOVERNMENT,**
and profession in **RELIGION.**

Taken By a Diligent and Faithfull
Surveyor of it, who with much paines
travelled over that whole Country to informe him-
self and others of these things.

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A Description of the
G R E A T E M P I R E
O F
G E R M A N Y :

Together with an Account of
their Government both Civil,
and Religious, wherein ma-
ny Memorable things are
contained.

Germany is divided into ten Provinces,
which are called the Circuits, or
Circles of the Empire; whereof the
first Circuit is of the four Electors
besides the River of Rhine, viz. of
the Archbishops of Mentz, Cotten,
and Treere, and the Counte Pala-
tine. The second is the Circuit
of Franconia: The third of Bavaria: The fourth of Austria:

Ten Pro-
vinces of
Germany.

The Governours
of the ten
Provinces
elected.

The
Empire
consisteth
of Church-
men,
Tempo-
rall Po-
tentates
and free-
Cities.

The Diett.
The first
estate of
the Em-
pire.
The heads
of the
Church-
men.
Arch-
bishop of
Mentz
Chancel-
lour of
Germany.
Arch-
bishop of
Colen, and
Trier.

The fifth of *Suevia*: The sixth of the *Rhine*: The seventh of *Westphalia*: The eighth of *Saxonia Superior*: The ninth of *Saxonia Inferior*: and the tenth of *Burgundia*. All the which Circuits are Governed by ten severall Heads, that are chose out of the Nobility, and doe use that Office commonly during their lives, or according to the will of the Emperour, and the States of the Empire, as hereafter in the end of this Book it shall appear, where the division of the same Provinces shall more at large be set forth. And as all these ten Circuits are but one Body; so doe they consist in three estates, viz. of Churchmen, Temporall Potentates, and Free Cities, the which all have one Head, that is the Emperour: who at present hath his residence at *Vienna* in *Austria*, to whom, as for Homage, they pay yearly some little Tribute; and in cases needfull for the state of the Empire they contribute Men, Weapons, and Money extraordinary, every one according to the assessment made in the division of the said ten Circuits of the Empire. The which extraordinary contribution is given by the consents of these three estates being lawfully called to some place certaine, by the Emperour, unto a Parliament, which they tearme a *Diett*.

The Churchmen have three heads, which are Archbishops, and Electors: of the which, the first is the Archbishop of *Mentz*, High Chancelour of *Germany*, with whom remaine all the Acts of the *Diettes*. And he hath authority *sedes vacante* to call the rest of the Electors to a *Diett* for the choosing of an Emperour, which is alwayes done at *Francford* upon the River of *Mene*.

Next unto him is the Archbishop of *Colen*, High Chancelour of *Italy*; and after him the Archbishop of *Trier* High Chancelour of *France*, the which two doe take their place in the Sessions *alternis vicibus*, by turns.

And here is to be noted, that these three Spirituall Electors have not their Office of Electorship, nor their preferment

preferment of the Archbishopsricks by succession of Inheritance, but by election of the Cannons of their Cathedral Churches, who commonly choose such to be their Archbishop as is a Gentleman of a good House.

Further in this Ecclesiasticall estate are comprehended all the other Archbishops, and Bishops of *Germany*; as the Archbishop of *Salzburg*, which is one of the Ancientest, and in respect of his Mines of Salt, Silver, and Gold, is counted the Richest, whose Revenue is yearly to the value commonly of one hundred and fifty thousand guilderns.

The Archbishops of *Magdeburg*, who is called the Primate of the Empire, whose Revenue is likewise great, for out of one City called *Hall*, he receiveth for the profit of Salt that is gotten, every *Saturday* at night; five hundred *Dollars*, all charges deducted.

The Archbishop of *Bream*, and *Bisontz*, with about twenty five Bishops that have great possessions, and in respect of their Cities, Castles, and Provinces are called Princes of the Empire: Amongst the which the Bishop of *Munster* in *Westphalia*, who is also Bishop of *Esenburg*, and *Padeborn*, is counted one of the cheifest.

Of the Temporall Lords there are counted likewise four cheif, the which are also called Princes Electors, and have each one a severall Office which they use in their Stiles for any honour in the service of the Emperour, at his coronation.

The Count *Pallatine* of the *Rhine* is the greatest amongst them, and is chief Sewer to the Emperour, and *Sede vacante*, *vicarius Imperij in Pallatinatu*, whose cheif Court is commonly at *Heydelberg* upon the River of *Neocar*, his Lieutenant in the Office of Sewership, is always one of the House of *Norimberg* by Inheritance.

Next to him in all Sessions of Parliament, but before him in the Wars (the Emperour being personally in the Field) is the Duke of *Saxony*, whose principall House is at *Dresden* in *Misnia*, upon the River *Albi*, who is

High

Arch-
bishop of
Salzburg.

Arch-
bishop of
*Magde-
burg*.

Arch-
Bishop of
Bream.
Twenty
five Bi-
shops.
The two
estates of
the
Empire.
Temporal
Electors

four.
First
Count
Pallatine
of the
Rhine.

Second
Duke of
Saxony
as thron
gallies

High Marshall of the Empire, and beareth in all Triumphs the Sword before the Emperour. His Lieutenant in that Office of high Marshallship, is alwayes one of the House of *Papenheim* by Inheritance.

The third place of the Temporall Lords, and the sixth place of the Electors, hath the Marquis of *Brandenburge*, who is high Chamberlain; whose Court is cheifly at *Birlyn* in *Marchia* upon the River of *Spre*. His Lieutenant in the Office of high Chamberlain, is alwayes one of the House of *Falkenstein* by Inheritance.

There is also a seventh Elector who is Cupbearer, and hath no other Office, nor authority in the Empire, but only in the Election, a voice, when the other six are equally divided, and then on that side that he giveth his voice, there doth the matter prevaile. And the same is ever the King of *Bohemia*, which is now Emperour himself. His Lieutenant in the Office of Cupbearer is alwayes one of the House of *Lymburge* by Inheritance.

The seventh Elector was appointed long after the other six, *viz.* in *Charles* the fourth his time, and the rest in the time of *Orho Tertius*.

All these four Temporall Electors, have their Authority by succession of heritage, and the eldest of the House hath alwayes the place of Electorship; they have power, and Authority after the death of the Emperour to chuse a man, whom they list, or during the Emperours Life to elect a King of the *Romanes*, who alwayes doth succeed the Emperour, as the Prince of *Wales* doth in the Kingdom of *England*, and the *Dophin* of *France* doth the *French* King.

After the Lords Electors, are reckoned the Noblemen, and Princes of their Houses, as for example: The Duke of *Bavire* whose residence is at *Monachum*, or *Munchea* in *Bavaria*, where his yearly revenue is said to be six hundred thousand guildernes, with the rest of the *Palstingravet*, whose Feodaries are the *Ringraves*, the Earles of *Erbach*, and *Istenberg*.

Third
Marquis
of *Branden-
denburge*.

Fourth
King of
Bohemia.

The E-
lectors
may chuse
also a King
of *Romanes*.

Duke of
Bevaria.
The com-
mon gild-
denes
florent
worth 35
Starling.

The

The Duks of Saxon, whose Feodaries are the Counties of Mansfelde; Suerzberge, and Stolberge.

Duke of Saxon.

The Marquesses of Brandenburge, whose Feodaries are the Earles of Reppein, and Vyer Retton, (which Earldom now the Earle of Houlstine possesseth) and the Barrons of Poilas.

Marquess of Brandenburge.

The Dukes of Brunswick (whose yearly revenue is two hundred thousand guildernes) the eldest of that House, who is called Duke Julius of Wolfenbottel receiveth every day through out the year one, hundred Dollers out of one Silver Myne at Glaßer only, besides his other mines of Lead, and Copper &c. his Vassales are the Contz of Regenstein, and Barrons of Warberge.

Duke of Brunswick. The Daler is worth 4s 4d sterling.

The Dukes of Lumburge, and Harburge, who are of the House of Brunswicke.

Duke of Lumburge Hamberge.

The Dukes of Lawenburge, and Princes of Anhalt, which are of the ancientest House of Sax-on.

Duke of Lawenburge: Princes of Anhalt. Landgrave of Hessen.

The Landgrave of Hessen, whose Country is very great, for they be also Earles of Catzenelbogen, and have in Hessia seventy Citties, their Vassals are the Earles of Rippan, of Hoyz, of Trefeld, of Lipe, of Sulmos, of Wustem, of Nessowz, and of Shaumborcke.

Duke of Wirtemberge.

The Duke of Wirtemberge (whose yearly revenue is two hundred thousand Florens, or Guildernes.

Duke of Pomer & Machelburge.

The Dukes of Pomer and Machelburge.

The Marquesses of Baden, with a number of other Princes, Marquesses, Earles, and Barrons, of all the which, in all Conventions, and Dietts of the Empire, next after the seven Electors, the four Dukes, which are of Survia, Brunswick, Bavaria and Lotharing, do take their place. And after them, the four Marquesses of Misnia, Marchia, Baden, and Brandenburge. And next unto them the four Landgraves of Muring, Hesel, Litchtenberge, and Elfsatz. After them the four

Marquess of Baden. Order of preheminnence. 7. Electors. 4. Dukes. 4. Marquesses. 4 Landgraves.

Bur-

4 Bur-
graves.
4. Earles.
4. Barons.
4 Knights.

Burgraves of *Magdenburge*, *Normberge*, *Renake*, and *Strumburge*. And after them the four Earles of *Savoye*, *Cleve*, *Zilie*, and *Schwarzburge*. And next to them the four Barons of *Lymperge*, *Tassis*, *Westerburge*, and *Aldemwalde*. And last of all, the four Knights of *Andelaw*, *Meldin*, *Stomeck*, and *Frawenberge*.

The three
estates of
the Em-
pire.
Free Ci-
ties, the
number.
Their
Tribute.

The third estate consisteth in the Free Cities, which are in number at present (as some say) seventy two: and have been heretofore eighty five. All the which doe acknowledge no other head but the Emperour, to whom they pay a small Tribute yearly, not amounting in all to the summe of fifty thousand *Guildernes*: from the which payment also certaine of these Citties are exempted, and pay nothing but at the Generall contribution of all the states at the *Diet*, as shall hereafter appear.

Absolute
power of
the three-
estates.

Touching the pollicy of these three estates of the Empire, it is to be understood, that every one hath within their own Dominions an absolute power to Coyn Monies (which serve not in any other Teritories, but in their own, except *Dollers*, which according to their rate are currant in all places) to determine by Law, to execute Justice, to dispence and deal with their Subjects according to right, and equity, as they list.

The Go-
vernment
and
policy of
the Count-
Pallatine.

But forasmuch as it would be too tedious to speak of every Princes Government apart, namely, seeing that in most things they have one order and form; I shall therefore give an example of one, or two of the most principall, which may serve for all the rest. And because among the temporall estates the *Count Pallatine* (as was said) is the chiefeft, I will begin with him.

His
Court.

At *Heidelberg*, where his Court is, he hath a very fair House adjoining to his Castle, which is called his *Chancery*. In the which place are five principall Counsels, or Courts.

1. His
Counsell.

The first is his Privy Counsel, where he himself, with

with a few others, whereof the chiefeft be Doctōrs of the Civil Law, doe daily fit to confult of matters of Importance touching the ſtate of his Country: The answering of forreign Princes Ambaſſadours, diſpatching of his Ambaſſadours to forreign Princes: the beſtowing of his Children in marriage, &c.

The ſecond Counſell, whereof the Chancelour is cheife, is of a few Civillians, where all matters extrajudiciall (aſthey tearm it) are handeled and compromitted, and in caſe they cannot by the arbitrators, be ended, then are they, by the Chancelour, referred to the third Counſell, which is called the *Hofſgericht*, which is of a great number both of Doctōrs, and Gentlemen. In the which all Civill controversies and cauſes between his Subjects, and Actions, both perſonall, and reall, are by Law decided, and in the which, the Subject, if he be injured by his Prince, may have the Law againſt him, from the which Court, it is not lawfull to apeal to the Chamber of the Empire, except the cauſe doth ſurmount the ſome of ſix hundred *guldenes*.

The fourth Counſell is the Conſiſtory Court and is of Civillians, and Spirituall men, wherein all Church matters, both for Doctrin, and Diſcipline are determined: Teſtaments proved, and controversies in marriage decided.

This Prince hath reformed this Court, and whereas before, it had no other Counſellours then Spirituall men, now he hath joyned together with them, certain honeſt diſcreet Miniſters, ſome of his wiſeſt and beſt learned Counſellours.

The fifth Counſell (whereof the *Camer Maſter*, that is the Chamberlain or the Treasuſer is Preſident) is of certain Doctōrs, and of houſhold Officers, in the which there is accompt taken of all his Revenues, how his debts are to be paid, his Houſhold ordered and ſerved, his Lands ſett and lett, his Cuſtomes and Tolls examined.

2. Coun-
ſell.

3. Coun-
ſell.

4. Cuno-
ſell.

His refor-
mation of
the ſpiri-
tuall
Court.

5. Coun-
ſell.

Officers
of his
Court.

This Prince maintaineth commonly in his Court of all sorts of People twenty four Tables, eight persons to every Table, the which do eat commonly in two severall places. In the one place, which is a faire large Chamber, sitteth himself, his Wife and Children, at one Table standing alone in the upper end of the Chamber: and his Gentlewomen, and Preachers at two other Tables, and about ten Tables more adjoyning to those, two Tables which stand in a rowe, on one side of the said Chamber, whereat doe sit his Gentlemen, who immediatly after the Prince is set down, do likewise sit and eat continually at one hour, which is at ten and at five of the clock.

In the other place the rest of his Family: as his Guard (which are twenty four Halberders) with others of his Yeomen, and Groomes, together with all the Officers and Gentlemen Servants, who likewise eat together at one time, which is at nine and four of the clocke: before which houres they are continually warned by the noise of eight Trumpets and two kettle Drummes.

His Household Officers, be the Marshall, the Steward, the Treasurer, the Secretary, and the Clarke of the Kitchen: The Marshall first placeth all men and seeth good order kept: the Steward seeth all things provided for the House and Household: The Treasurer disburseth the money: The Secretary taketh the accompt and writeth the Letters: The Clarke of the Kitchen seeth all things ordered in the Kitchen, and every one served according to their degrees, and of all the Household expences keepeth a Book. The Prince is served in Silver with four courses, besides fruit, and in every course nine covered Dishes, which three Gentlemen with their Caps on their Heads, do alwayes bring to the Carver, having the Marshall to goe before them with his staffe, and when they have delivered their Dish, they sit likewise down at a Table appointed only for them in the same Chamber. There waiteth ordinarily on the Prince at the Table, a Sewer, a Carver, a Gentleman of his Chamber that

that waiteth on his Cup, and taketh the same, and two or three Pages that waite on his trencher which the Carver alwayes giveth. The Carver giveth every one to eat in like sort as it is at the Lord Majors of London his Table. All the other Tables be served by the Princes Guard. In the Princes Chamber, one of his Preachers doth alwayes say Grace, both before and after meat, and in the common Hall the Clark of the Kitchen, who is there in the Place of the Marshall, causeth likewise thanks to be given to God by one of the poor Schollers that the Prince keepeth of purpose. The meat that is left in both places is alwayes forthwith given to the poor by the *Almner*.

His Counsellors have alwayes allowed them every one according to his virtue and quallity, a very good stipend both for his Fee and diet in their own Houses.

There is straight Discipline in his Court against swearing, Blasphemy, and Drunkenness, Whoredom, Fighting and all other kinds of Vices, in which cases notwithstanding, some more respect is had to the punishment of a Gentleman, then of an other, and yet none spared.

Dauncing also is forbidden in his Court, and throughout all his Land.

The charge of his Stable hath the Master of his Horse, & every Gentleman that by his commandment keepeth any Horses, is allowed Oates sufficient, and for every Horse twenty five *Dollers* the year, towards pay and stable roome; and every Yeoman twenty five *Guildermes*.

And because I have entered into some discourse of his Household matters, it shall not be impertinent to shew this Princes order, and conversation, how he spendeth his time: both because the example is notable and worthy of all good Princes to be followed, as also because that hereby he winneth great favour of the people.

The exercises of the
Pallatine.

His order is to arise every morning at five of the clock, and at six he cometh to his Chappel, with his Wife, Children, and Family, where one of the three Ministers (which he alwayes keepeth in his Court to say Grace, preach, and administer the Sacrament) after a *Psalm* sung by Children, which are kept in his Court for that purpose, doth preach and pray untill seven of the clock, and then the Prince goeth straight away into his Court Chancery, where he tarrieth untill ten, which is the houre to dine. At dinner he commonly sitteth two hours, and after dinner one hour, talking with his Wife and Children. After he riseth up (which is about one of the clock) he goeth straightwayes into his Closet, where he tarrieth till five, in perusing and reading his Subjects supplications, which are duly givento him as he goeth and cometh from the Chancery: the which supplications, the next day he sendeth to every Court as the matter requireth, where immediatly justice is administred. At five of the clock he goeth to supper, where he sitteth two hours, and afterwards either walketh, or otherwise passeth the time with his Wife, and Children untill it be nine, and then he calleth both the Gentlemen, Grooms, and Pages of his Chamber to his Privy Chamber door, where they hear him pray half an hour, and so he goeth to rest. This is the conuersation commonly of this good Prince, the which order he breaketh not but upon some very great occasion.

Sometimes as he sitteth at his Table he heareth his Musicians, whereof he hath five, playing excellently well on *Shalmes* that be made, the one like a Halberd, the second like a Crossebow, the third like a Boarstaff, the fourth like a Handgun, and the fifth like Javeline. The same Musicians have also Cornetts, Violins, and Virginals, which they mingle one with an other, as it is the Princes pleasure to hear them. Other pastimes he exerciseth not, except when he hath no suppliations of his Subjects to read, which is very seldome. He then hunteth

hunteth the Stagge or Hinde, according to the season of the year; or else seeth his Sons and Gentlemn ride his great Horses and run at the Ring, or else rideth about certain Villages, and converteth the Curates, to the understanding of the true Doctrine of the Sacraments; wherein a number of his Country are not yet well perswaded.

When this Prince hath any War towards, or otherwise upon some urgent cause for the Weale of his Country, and conservation of his State, he calleth (as the manner is of all other Princes in *Germany*) a Parliament, which they tearm a *Landstage*, to the which all the Nobility of his Country, and certain Burgeses of every City within his Dominions doe come. By whose common consent, either a Subsidy is granted to be levied of all his Subjects or else new Statuts are made, or old revoked, or reformed, according to the state and necessity of the time, the which Statuts are called *Quandts ordnunge*: and are alwayes expounded by the rules of the Civil Law, when their intent is not well otherwise to be understood.

His Parliament.

This Princes Country lieth, partly along both sides of the River *Rhine* from *Argentine* unto *Collen*, the which he Governeth himself, and partly in *Bavaria superiour*, whereof the principall City is *Amberge*, upon the River of *Fills*, where his eldest Son, Duke *Lewis* doth Govern under him, and hath the same order in Administering Justice (as near as the manner of the Country will permit) as his father hath at *Heidelberge*, from which place notwithstanding the Subjects may appeal to *Heidelberge*, because that is the highest Court by reason that the Elector, who is chiefe of that House, dwelleth there.

His Countries.

This Prince, although his Father was a great *Papist*, yet he being perswaded by one of his Sisters that was of the Religion, and chiefly instructed by *Eberhard*, Earle of *Eberbache*, a godly and wise Gentleman, and then Steward to *Osborne Henry*, his predecessor in the Electorship,

His Religion.

His trouble
in the
Diet at
Augusta,
for Reli-
giou.

ship, as soon as he came to the same estate, which was in *Anno* 1558. he reformed the Religion in his Country, as much as was possible for the obstinacy of the *Lutherans*. And at this day throughout all his Dominions the Gospell is sincerely preached, Images, and other superstitious Ceremonies which the *Lutherans* throughout all Germany yet use) were abolished, and the Sacrament as well administred, as it is at present in the Church of England, for the which his reformation he was like to have suffered great trouble in the Diet at *Augusta*, in *Anno* 1566. Where the Emperour *Maximilian* that now is, with all the Electors, and States of the Empire, his Elecest Son Duke *Lewis*, and his Sons in Law the Dukes *John Fredrick*, and *John Williams* of *Wymar* in *Saxon*, and the Dukes of *Swebrooke*, and *Wirtemberge*, were so earnestly bent against him for the same, that in case Duke *Augustus*, the present Elector of *Saxon*, had not been, many supposed that he should have been committed to Prison, and deprived of his Electorship. In the which Convention he did so wisely, Godly and constantly defend his cause before them and against them all (having only the Duke of *Casimere* his second Son that stood alwayes by him, with the Bible in one hand and the confession off *Augusta* in the other, that he did convince them and put them all to silence, and during his aboad there, caused his Preachers openly to set forth the true Doctrine of the *Eucharist*, in their Sermons in his House at *Augusta*, where they had a wonderfull audience, to the great grief and dispiight of all the *Lutherans*.

But to knitt up the discourse of this good Princes Government, and Godly conversation, I think it not superfluous to shew what word he useth in all purposes and events, and the which I heard him utter the eighth day of *Aprill* last in *Anno* 1569. when a great part of his estate at *Heidelburge* was suddenly by casualty in the night set on fire, and the whole in great danger to be utterly burnt and consumed notwithstanding

ing the exceeding great watch that is nightly there kept by four men, which at every quarter of an hour doe blow great base hornes, and at every hours end do sound Trumpets in four quarters of the said Castle: At that time, even in the extremitie of the flame, he said with his hands lift up to Heaven, not once but often, (*Herenach dine will*), which is to say, *Fiat voluntas tua Domine*. Thy will be done, O Lord.

Now like as before is shewed of the *Count Pallatine* order of Justice, in like sort may be said of the Duke of *Saxon*, now Elector, saying that his Counsels, and Courts of Justice be not all at one place. For his Chancery where he holdeth his Privy Counsell and Exchequer, are at *Dresden*, which I declared before to be the cheif place of his residence, unto the which all the rest of his Courts doe appeal, and from the which his Subjects doe in no case appeal to the Chamber of the Empire, as was said that the *Paulsgraves* subjects may. And further his Court called *Crossegricht*, where the differences between his Subjects are decided and whereunto himself, if he doe his Subjects wrong, may be sited, is kept alwayes in the City of *Leiptzigke*, in *Misnia*. And his Consistory Court, which is not so well reformed as the *Palsgraves* Court, is holden in two places, the one at *Misen* in *Misnia*, and the other at *Witemberge* in *Saxony*.

In all this Princes Provinces Adultery is punished with death, and Fornication with whipping and banishment.

This Elector, albeit he kepeth not so many Tables in his Court as the *Count Pallatine* doth, yet he kepeth a greater State, and giveth ordinary entertainment to more then the *Palsgrave* doth. For besides his ordinary guard, whereof there be fifty Holbardiers, and as many Harquibushers, to whom he giveth monthly, besides their Liveries, which are black cloaks, for their diet and Fee five *Guildernes*, when they sit still, and six *Guildernes* when they travell. He hath continually a-

His chiefe Court.

No appeale from him.

Punishment of Adultery and Fornication.

bout

bout him fourteen Rittmasters, that is Captaines, which are able to bring him on the suddaine for all events, three hundred Horles apiece, of the which every one keepeth ordinarily twelve Horles, for the which twelve Horles each of them hath allowance of the Prince, yearly five hundred *French Crowns* and for their yearly Fee of Captainship one hundred and fifty *French Crowns* the peice, and these Captaines are all Gentlemen that are for the most part married, and keep Houses themselves at *Dresden*, where the Court is. To the rest of his train, to whom he giveth meat and drink in his Court, he alloweth besides provender yearly for every Horse fifty *dollers*, and some Gentlemen he alloweth six Horles, to some more to some lesse, according as he favoureth them, and according to their quality, and for every Horse he alloweth them a Servant, who hath his livery, meat, and drink at the Princes charges in the Town.

Of all the Princes of *Germany*, the present Elector of *Saxony*, is the richest, and of the greatest power, both of men and money: for his yearly Rent of Assise is reckned to be above seven hundred thousand *dollers*, besides his Taxes, Tolles and Impositions of Beer, and Wine, &c. which is accounted to amount yearly to as much more.

The said Duke hath one hundred and thirty four Seignories, and in the same twenty Earldomes, and sixteen Barronies, he hath of late gotten into his hands by the consent of the Cannons (for the term, as he hath promised, but of one and twenty years, but as it is thought for ever) three Bishopricks of *Marsburge*, *Misen*, and *Naximberge*: and out of the last only he hath yearly for Impost of Beer about twenty four thousand *dollers*. His Mines of Silver, Copper, Brasse, Tin, Lead, &c. which he hath at his Cities of *Friberge*, *Anneberge*, *Marsburge*, *Sueberge*, and *Swertzberge*, &c. which be faire Towns, and maintained only by the said Mines, doe yeild him yearly wonderfull riches, whereof I could learn no certain,

taine yearly summe, because the commoditie is uncertaine, some years better, some years worse, according to the goodnesse of the vaines, in the which there are working, above ten thousand able men for the Wars, besides a great number of poor impotent Men, Women and Children, which have their livings only by the same. Of the which works their is one at *Friberge*, wherein is a singular art used in drawing of the Water out of a Well that is above one hundred fathom deep, and in most places not a fathom broad, into the which I went down with Mr. *Henry Killegrew* & Doctor *Christofer Chemius*, the Count *Pallatines* Ambassador, the twenty first Junij 1569, we all being apparrelled with such garments as the workmen and Miners thereof doe use, and as the manner is for all such as will see their works: but when we were descended almost four hundred staires by very narrow ladders, they two were almost dead with the damp and close aire, so as they were constrained to cause the guides, who conducted every of us with a Lamp, to return, by meanes whereof I could not see the bottom of the Water worke, whereof I did not greatly passe, because those works, and the Engines used in them be exactly set forth by *Georgius Agricola* of *Remnitz* in *Saxon* in two great Volumes Printed at *Basill* by *Frobenius*. But among other commodities which grow out of these Mines, there are three sorts of Stones, in a work in the Town of *Swertzberge*, whereof the one is named *Magnet*, commonly called the *Loadstone*, which properly draweth Iron to it, and the other *Andromedes*, which putteth Iron away from it; the third is called *Merga*, which being made into powder & drank in a little white Wine warmed, is approved to be very good for a bruise.

By the benefit and great quantity of Iron and Copper which are gotten in those Mines, the Prince hath furnished such an Armory, at his City of *Dresden*, as by report of them that have travelled farre, the like is not to be found in any other place in *Europe*, I shall describe the order thereof as I did see it the twenty fourth of June, 1569.

First the House is builded four square of Free stone, the two lengths are each one of them three hundred foot long, and the breadths each one of them one hundred seventy five foot broad, every one of these lengths, and breadths hath three roomes or Stories. In the lowest roomes are the great Ordnance, being about fifty six double Cannons that carry a shot, which waileth one hundred and sixty pound, and three hundred and fifty Culverniss, half Cannons, Cannon pieces, Sacres, Fawcons, Rabnets, and other small Field pieces, all of brasse ready mounted on very good carriages, and furnished with all things necessary, as shot made with the Hammer to an infinite number, Chargers, Scowrers, Horsetraines, Pioneers tooles, &c. And every of those have three or four great peices hanging for them on the walles, eleven harquebushes, a crock. In the two uppermost roomes or stories are Armor, as Corsets, black and parcell white, very good and of the newest fashion, Calivers, long Curriours, Daggs, Pikes armed and unarmed, Lances, Halberds, Partisens, Holy water sprinkles, two hand-swordes and swordes with basket hiltes, thirty six Ensignes, Drums, Fiffes, and all other things necessary for the furniture of four Regiments, to every Regiment ten Ensignes, and to every Ensigne three hundred men, which is twelve thousand Footmen, and Curaces for the prooffe for two thousand Horsemen, so that of the sodain this Prince is able to furnish into the Field fourteen thousand men with Armour in every point, which is only in his City of *Dresden*.

His Cities besides at *Lipsia*, *Wittimberge*, and *Gnueca*, are said to have also their severall Armories, besides that every Subject in all his Dominions, to his ability is bound to have his proper furniture both for himself and his Servants, for as many as every man keepeth, a Corset, a Harquebush, a Halberd, and a Pike, of the which (that are able to bear Armour) the Prince, if need require, may well make into the Field eighty thousand men, whereof six thousand shall be Horsemen, leaving

leaving his Country notwithstanding with sufficient Guard. This Prince as he hath not the perfect knowledge of God like unto the Count *Pallatine*, even so is his conversation such as misliketh all men universally; he is misliked for his inassability, for ever since the Wars of *Gottba*, he hath kept himself so secret, as no man, except one or two of his Privy Counsell, can either see him or speak with him, he keepeth himself still within his Privy Chamber, where he learneth to play on the Virginals, the which exercise he doth so earnestly apply, as almost he never ceaseth but when he must either eat or sleep. Not long since his mind was to learn the *Latin Tongue* whereof he was utterly ignorant, and now he hath so profited in a short time therein, that he is able commonly to understand any thing that is either spoken or written in *Latin*. The great delight that he hath in hunting the Stag, and wild Boar, bringeth him some time abroad, but then he is so accompanied on either side with all his Guard, and with at the least, four hundred Horsemen that no man almost, for what cause so ever it be, is suffered to come to his speech: he seldom giveth any Princes Ambassadors audience in his own person, but answereth them by his Chancelour or chief Counsellour. The Princes of *Germany* do not love him, (although by reason of his great power and authority, they flatter him) because of his extream dealing with his kinsman, Duke *John Frederick*, from whose Father Duke *Maurice*, this Electors Brother did take the Electorship and the most part of this living besides (all which the said Duke *Maurice*, dying without issue male, left unto Duke *Augustus* his Brother, wherupon such displeasure grew between these Houses (as I shall hereafter declare) that the eldest Son of *John Frederick*, the old Elector, is spoiled both of all his Land & Liberty.

Further this Duke *Augustus* is hated of his Nobility and Gentlemen, as well for the cause last recited, as also for purchasing of late the Lands of one *Miltitz*, a Gentle-

man in *Misnia* in a manner against his will, for the which he paid one hundred and sixty thousand *Guilden*, and as it is said, the Woods only on the same Lands, were worth as much. He offendeth his Nobility also for his other cruelties, in tormenting of Men with such Deaths, and specially for cutting in four peices of late on *Carolus*, a Gentleman of an ancient House and one of his Houlds servitors, who albeit he had committed things worthy of death, yet the manner of his execution seemed so strange, and was so odious to the Gentlemen of his Court, as they all went forth of the City that day that he suffered death. The People of his Cities love him not for his Covetousnesse, because there is no traffique nor handling whereof there may arise any commodity or gain, but he getteth it into his own hands. As for example, the gain that they were wont to have in buying and selling the Metall that riseth of his Mines, he hath now taken into his own hands. Besides that he maketh Silke, dieth Cloth, selleth Malt, and handleth every thing himself whereof any profit may grow. He hath furthermore raised such taskes and impositions upon his People, and hath turned the Tenants out of certain Lands that he lately purchased, whose Ancestors have held the same time out of mind: and they know not now where to place themselves again, and hath converted the same to his own use, in such sort as throughout all his Countrey there is great complaint of him. All these things are the more grievous, and specially marked, by reason that the memory of the late Princes his predecessors, is fresh, who albeit in some respects wanted not their faults, yet generally, for affability, mercifulnesse, and liberallity, were very much commended. The cause why this Elector was firred to deal so extremely with his Cozen *John Frederick*, I think it not amiss to insert in this place, as well because it is not yet to my knowledge set forth truly by any other, as also for that upon the grudge between the Princes of this House, dependeth almost the Weale or ruine of all *Germany*, by reason

reason of the Alliances that either part hath with the most Noblest Houses, not onely in *Dutchland*, but in other Kingdoms neer about. The story as I have heard it credibly reported is this, In *Anno 1567*, *John Frederick* of *Wymar* in *Saxony*, Son unto *John Frederick* the late Elector of *Saxony*, kept within his Jurisdiction one *William Grombache*, and certain other Rebels to the Empire, for the which cause he was also declared by a publick Decree, a Rebelle to the same State of the Empire. This *Grombache* was an Ancient Captain about threescore and ten years old, born in *Franconia*, of a Noble and Ancient house, and from his Youth was brought up in the exercise of War; and was of nature sediciously disposed, always attempting new designs in his Countrey; for in the Wars that Marquess *Albert* made against the Bishops and Churchmen, he took part with him, and never left him so long as he kept the field. And although he was oftentimes called home by the Bishop of *Wertzburg*, whose Vassall he was, under the pain of Confiscation; yet he continued with the said Marquess untill he was overthrown: Whereupon the Bishop seized on his Goods and Lands. After the overthrow of Marquess *Albert* he went into *France* to *Henry* the second, of whom he received great summes of money to levy Souldiers to serve against the Emperor *Charles*; but peace being concluded between them at *Amienz* in *Anno 1558*, he returned into his Countrey, where, by secret means he had caused the Bishop of *Wietzburg* to be slain, in *Anno 1557*, because he had confiscated his Lands.

Afterwards in *Anno 1564*, he was commanded by the Duke of *Guise* to Levy certain Souldiers for the service of the *French King*, whose Colonell he was, against them of the Religion in *France*; but peace being then also concluded, he was not there employed, whereupon he returned home, and with part of those Souldiers whom he had taken up with the *French Kings* money, he marched against the other Bishop of *Wertzburg* and *Bamberg*
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the which succeeded him that before he had killed, where he not only by force recovered his goods taken away by the said Bishop, but also spoiled and made havock of both those Bishoppricks; for which cause he procured to himself the Bann of the Empire and was Proclaimed a Rebel, by reason whereof he was forced always to keep a good guard of souldiers about him, for the safety of his Person. But in the last *Dyett* holden under the Emperor *Ferdinand*, an Edict was published, that no man of what Degree soever he were, should keep any man in Arms except it were by the publique consent of the States of the Empire. Notwithstanding *Grombache* did not only keep his old band of men still together, but also Levved new, and practised with some Personages of Name and Authority to enterprise somewhat for the liberty of such as were oppressed and sustained wrong in the Empire. Of the which enterprise the forenamed *John Frederick of Wymar* was one of the chiefest favourers, being perswaded by the same *Grombache*, that then the time served him to recover the Electorship, the which was taken by force from his Father, and that the most part of the Princes of *Germany* would aid him therein. Whereupon, in the *Dyett* holden by *Maximilian*, the Emperour that now is, at *Augusta*, in Anno 1566, by the common consent of all the States, the said *Grombache* was declared a Rebelle of the Empire, with all his adherents, and order taken to proceed against him as against a sedicious man, and disturber of the Commonweale. This notwithstanding, *Grombache* continuing his faction, was received by *John Frederick* into his Castle of *Gotha*, the which was of such force, as they in all respects thought themselves safe from their enemies.

But *Augustus* now Elector of *Saxony*, being in the aforesaid *Dyett*, appointed the Emperours Lieutenant for the Wars, and having at the charges of the Emperor six thousand horses, thirty Ensigns of Footmen, and forty pieces of great Ordnance, besieged the Town of *Gotha*, and Castle of *Grimsteteine*, which thing the Citizens and certain

certain Captains there perceiving, and weighing with themselves that the matter was taken in hand by all the Estates of the Empire, were contented to yield, both *Grimbach*, the Town and the Castle to the said Elector, who as soon as he was entred, took *John Frederick*, and sent him, with a sufficient guard to the Emperor, with whom he remaineth still a prisoner in the City of *Presburge*, in *Hungary*, above one hundred *English* miles beyond *Vienna*, near *Turkey*, and executed above twenty of the chiefeft Rebels, whereof *Grombach*, and Dr *Pontanus*, Chancellor to Duke *John Frederick*, with certain others, were quartered quick. This Victory was so joyfull to the Elector *Augustus*, that in memory thereof he caused *Dollers* to be coyned with this Inscription, *Tandem bona Causa triumphat*, A good cause at last prevails. After he had sent Duke *John Frederick* away Prisoner, he caused his Castle, which was one of the fairest houses, and strongest fortresses in all *Germany*, and the principall Mannour house of the old Elector *John Frederick*, to be utterly razed and destroyed, so as there is not one stone left upon another. I heard as I passed through the town of *Gosiba*, that the razing only of that Castle *Grimstereine* and the Walls of *Gosiba*, cost him seventy three thousand *Guilderns*, which the States of the Empire (as I hear) do grudge to repay, because, as they allcadge, repay they did not consent to the razing thereof.

Grombach, and divers others that were executed with him and since, before their death confessed, that their intent was to have killed *Augustus*, and to have reduced the Electorship to *John Fredicks* house, whom notwithstanding, *Grombach* in that respect did clear, as not privy to that enterprize for the killing of *Augustus*, and protested that he was not culpable in any thing but in defending him, to the which he said, by great perswasions he had also allured him.

And moreover because his brother, Duke *John William*, would not agree to this enterprize, but ever withstood the same, the said *Grombach* found means to set dissention, betwixt

betwixt him and his brother about the partition of their third brothers part, who died a little before the same time; for the which cause Duke *John William* was content to assist *Augustus*, the Elector, against his brother in the siege of *Gotha*. By means whereof both his brothers parts were given unto him, the which he at present enjoyeth. Notwithstanding there is now a heart-burning betwixt the Elector *Augustus* and the said Duke *John William*, as well for the cause of their Electorship, that moved his foresaid brother to the former enterprise, as also for certain controversies in Religion that are between their Preachers, whereof I shall speak further hereafter.

Now because I have not heretofore touched the manner and custom that the Princes of *Germany* have in the devision of their Lands, I think it good in this place to shew what I have learned thereof. The manner commonly of all the Noblemen, Princes, and Gentlemen in *Germany*, is by their last Will to dispose to every Child their Portion, both of Lands and Money. The Women, so long as there liveth any Male of the Name, do never inherit any Land. He that hath many sons and beareth an affection to one more than to another, if he be a great Prince, then he calleth the Gentlemen and great States of his Countrey and Cities together, and by their consent establisheth in his life time the division of his Childrens portions, and giveth to some more to some less, according as he favoureth, and as his Estates will agree, whose consent commonly dependeth upon the Princes pleasure. But to disinherit any son, or to make too much an unequall devision of Land, is very dangerous, as it appeareth by that which *John Selden* writeth in the fourteenth book of his History, touching the devisions of the Lands of the Dukes of *Saxony*, whereof sprang the first quarrell betwixt them of that house, and was cause of a great Civill War in *Germany*.

Such inequality in Partition is not therefore lightly seen,

leen, except it be for certain such causes as are prescribed in the Civil Law; that is, in case the Son conspireth his Fathers death, or doth not his endeavour to redeem him out of Prison if he be taken by their Enemies, &c. If the Father dieth *Intestate*, then doe his Children divide his goods equally *præ rata Portione*: Sons have the Land, and the Daughters the Money, and in case there be no Money left, then the Sons are bound every one out of his portion of Land, to pay a certain summe of Money towards the Dowry of his Sisters. In the which cases there are certain Ordinances whereby every one knoweth what to have, according to their quality.

The Subjects of all the Princes and Gentlemen in Germany, do hold their Lands, ether in *Feodo*, for paying a chief rent and acknowledging Homage, or in Fee-Farm, paying a certain Rent, either in Money, Corn, or Wine, or in all. Or else there are Tennants, at the will of the Lord for so many years, and for so much Rent as is agreed between the Lord and the Tennant. There is almost no Prince, Nobleman, nor Gentleman but hath certain Vassals that of right do owe them their labour, some to sowe, some to mowe, till, carry, ditch, hedge, &c. by whose labour their Demefnes are for the most part Manured.

Thus I have as briefly as I could, set forth by the examples of the *Count Palatine* and the *Elector of Saxony*, the form of Government in Politicall matters of the two first Estates, that is to say, of the Spirituall and Temporall Potentates, who both in their Household service, and Civill Affairs, have also the most part the same Order and Form that the foresaid Electors have.

Touching the third estate, which I said was of the Free Cities, thus much is to be understood; that of the same Free Cities, some are meerly Subject to the Empire, as *Augusta*, *Acona*, *Argentina*, *Francfordia ad Mennum*, *Lubeck*, *Hamburga*, *Ulm*, *Colmia*, *Spira*, *Noriberga*, &c. And other some, for that they were once under another Lord, to whom every one yet acknowledgeth a certain

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duty, do therefore yield no such contribution, as the Imperiall Cities do: as for Example: *Magdeburge, Erford, Brene, Brunswicke, Luniburge, &c.* have each of them a severall Lord, who is either the Bishop, or Duke of the name that every one is called by, to whom they owe their Homage and a small Duty besides. But they use notwithstanding their own proper Municipall Laws, which have their ground on the Civill Laws, and their Ancient Customs, as the Imperiall Cities do, from the which their Laws, Ordinances, and Customs, it is lawfull for the Citizens in some cases to appeal to the Chamber of the Empire which is at *Spire*. They are all Governed, either by *Democriti's*, that is by certain chosen out of the multitude of the common people, or by the State of *Olygarchy*, that is, by a few of the Wealthiest and most Principall of the People: Or else by *Aristocracy*, that is, by a few of the best sort, not in respect of their Wealth, but of their Vertue.

They got their liberties, either by purchase of money, or else by the favour of the Empperor, or by force of Arms from that Prince that was their Sovereign, and have by that means of liberty, such traffique, and handling, as they are grown so rich that they have fortified their Cities, and Territories in such sort as they fear not the force of the Enemy be they never so mighty. There are four Cities which are called by an Ancient name, The four Cities of the Empire, and are free, that is, *Augusta, Metis, Acona, Lubeca*: Whereof *Metis* is at present under the French King, and is not free as the rest be. Also there are four other Cities which are named the *Dorffes*, that is, the Towns of the Empire, viz. *Bamberg, Erlstadt, Haganoa, Ulma*, whereof *Bamberg* is now under a Bishop, and *Salistadium*, under Archduke *Ferdinando*, the Emperors brother that now is. There be also four other Cities which are termed The *Boores* of the Empire, that is, the Villages, but yet are notwithstanding great Cities, as *Collen, Regensburge, Constantia*, and *Salzburg*: the which three last are all Subjects to the Bishops of that name.

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There be many other Cities of great fame, and force, as *Magdeburge* which sustained the siege by the space of thirteen moneths together, of the Emperours Lieutenant, Duke *Maurice*, Elector of *Saxon*, and others the mightiest Princes of *Germany*. In the which siege they took Prisoner *George Duke of Meckelburg*, and in the end compounded not with so unteasonable conditions as the other Cities did, in the Wars of *Smascald*. For they would never agree to receive the *Interim* no more than the Cities of *Brunswiche*, *Hamburge*, *Lubecke*, and the sons of *John Frederick*, the Elector of *Saxon* did.

Breame standing upon the River of *Wesar*, is likewise famous for resisting Duke *Erike* of *Brunswicke*, Lieutenant Generall to the Emperour *Charles* the fifth, where he besieged the same in vain, and was in the end, by the help of the *Hamburgers* conducted by Counte *Peninge*, chased away from thence and forced to leave his great Ordinance behinde him.

Brunswicke, standeth neer the River of *Owker*, which taking in another little River, called the *Sconder* above the Town of *Zell*, falleth into the *Weser*, the which City of *Brunswick*, hath been at variance with their Dukes from the year of 1536, untill this present year 1569. *Henricus Senior Duke of Brunswick*, besieged it a whole year in vain. *Henricus Junior*, the Father of Duke *Julius* that now is, besieged it twice, once by the space of six weeks, and another time eight weeks together, and prevailed not. The said Duke *Julius* is now agreed with them, and entreteth the Town with seven hundred Horse, the third of *October* next; but is not to remain there with any force. In this City is an Ancient Monument of a monstrous Brazen Lyon, the which beast Duke *Henricus*, surnamed *Leo*, is said to have brought thither with him out of *England*. There is also made in this City the best Harnis for the proof, and otherwise, and the best Daggers, and Firelocks that be in all *Enrope*. *Lubeck*, upon the River of *Trowe*, hath as it were conserved the King of *Denmark* in his seat, against the *Swede*, but is at

this day greatly Impoverished because of the continuall Wars they have had with the King of *Sweden*, and stopping of a River between them and the City of *Hamburge* called the *Trow*, with *Jasper Bucolt*, a Gentleman of that Country, because they refused to pay a small towl unto him, hath of mallice thrown a number of great trees and stones into it, so that they cannot traffique too, and for *Hamburge* by water as they were wont to do. But are driven to carry all their wares by land, which is greatly to their discommodity.

Hamburge standing at the mouth of the great River of *Albis*, about one hundred *English* miles beneath, is famous for the number of *Beer-brewers*, whereof there are dwelling there, householders seven hundred and twenty.

There is also *Ansperge* upon the River of *Leche*, in the which are the richest Merchants in *Europe*, namely the *Fowlers*, *Peimels*, *Schorers*, *Bawingartners*, &c.

Francford standing upon the River of *Mene*, is famous for the two great Marts that are kept there yearly, and for the Election of the Emperour.

Regensburge (as was before said) is now under a Bishop, but once was meerly subject to the Empire, where *Cesar Frederick* the third, in Anno 1446, did hold a *Dyett*, to the which *Diet* for certain respects, a strait commandment was given by the Emperour, that no Earl should bring more servants than three, nor no Knight nor Gentleman more than one. At the same time there was a Gentleman named *Babo*, of *Abenspurge*, the which by two lawfull Wives, had eight Daughters, and thirty two sons all living at one time, and of good Age and Stature, and hearing of this *Dyett*, brought his thirty two Sons thither, being all apparelled in red, and thirty three Servants with them, all well mounted, his Sons riding before him, and his Servants after him. And when the Emperour heard that the said *Babo* was come to the *Dyett* with so many Horses, he sent for him and asked wherefore he had broken his Commandment? To whom *Babo* answered, May it please your Majesty, I have not transgressed

gressed your will, for I and my thirty two Sons of my Body lawfully begotten, and therefore right Gentlemen, have but thirty three Servants, which is for every Gentleman a Servant, according to your Majesties commandment. The Emperour marvelling at the blessing of God, gave unto him at that present great possessions to maintain his Genealogy with all, and caused a Monument to be made in the City of *Regensburg* of him and his Children, the which at this day remaineth there to be seen. But now there is none alive of that House; for in the War that were between the Dukes *Albert*, and *Christopher* of *Bavaria*, in Anno 1485, *Nicholas* of *Abensperge*, which only remained of all that Stock, was slaine by a servant of the said Duke *Christophers*, and his Inheritance given away.

Exford upon the River of *Unstra*, an old University founded in Anno 1392, in the which *Martyn Luther* first studied and became a Frier in that City, and there remaineth to this day for a Monument of him, the pulpit wherein he made his first Sermon.

Noriberge upon the River of *Egnitz*, notable as well for the good Government, as also for resisting the force of *Albert*, Marques of *Brandenburge* and for all kind of Iron work which is there made excellently well.

Luneburge upon the *Aller* and *Elmenawr*, famous for the golden Table which is in Saint *Michaels* Abby, and is almost two yards long and a yard broad, set full of old Rubies, &c. It was given by Duke *Ernest* of *Stuplecorne*, who was Elector of *Saxony*, and Duke of *Brunswick* and *Luneburge* &c. who wan the same Table at Dice of a Jew, as is reported. There is in the City of *Luneburge*, which is distant above twenty eight English Miles from the main-Sea, a Salt pitt, out of the which six men by a Pumpe do continually both night & day, changing every five houres fresh Men, draw so much Salt Water as serveth fifty four Houses in, every of the which Houses there be four Leaden Pannes that boile in a day and a night a Wagon load of Salt, which is sold for six Dollers

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Exford upon the River of *Onstra*, an old University founded in *Anno* 1392, in the which *Martyn Luther* first studied and became a Frier in that City, and there remaineth to this day for a Monument of him, the pulpit wherein he made his first Sermon.

Noriberge upon the River of *Egnitz*, notable as well for the good Government, as also for resisting the force of *Albert*, Marques of *Brandenburge* and for all kind of Iron work which is there made excellently well.

Luneburge upon the *Aller* and *Elmenawe*, famous for the golden Table which is in Saint *Michaels* Abby, and is almost two yards long and a yard broad, set full of old Rubies, &c. It was given by Duke *Ernest* of *Staplecorne*, who was Elector of *Saxony*, and Duke of *Brunswick* and *Luneburge* &c. who won the same Table at Dice of a Jew, as is reported. There is in the City of *Luneburge*, which is distant above twenty eight English Miles from the main Sea, a Salt pitt, out of the which six men by a Pumpe do continually both night & day, changing every five houres fresh Men, draw so much Salt Water as serveth fifty four Houses in, every of the which Houses there be four Leaden Pannes that boile in a day and a night a Wagon load of Salt, which is sold for six Dollers

one

one time with another, which amounteth yearly to above one hundred thousand pound *Sterling*. The Spirituality hath the most part of the commodity thereof. There are in every House three Labourers at the least, so as by the benefit thereof a number of poor People are set on work.

Collen is an ancient University founded in *Anno* 1388, and a great City; wherein is said to be for every day of the year, a Church. In it also are three Idols of pure Gold, which the blind *Papists* believe to be the Images of the Wise men that offered to our Saviour *Christ*, and are thought to be brought thither by the Bishop of that City from *Millian* in *Lumbardie*. In the same City are also I cannot tell how many thousand Virgins skuls, which the doting Antiquity believed to be slaine in *England* for the Testimony of the Gospell. *Ulma* standing upon the River *Danubius*, a very great and Rich City.

Aquisgrave that once was the Seat of *Carolus Magnus*, and after the place of his Sepulture, where the Emperour ought also to receive his first Crown as King of the *Romans*. In the which City is kept for a relique, an old Linnen cloath which the grosse *Papist* shame not to asseme to be the Virgin *Maries* Smocke, like as not farre off at *Fere*, they Dream also to have the Shirt of our Saviour *Christ*, by the which no small gain riseth to the proud Prelats from the poor simple People.

Argentine or *Strasburge*, standing upon the River of *Brushe*, is one of the strongest pieces in *Germany*. In the which there are seven hundred and odd gardners that are Housholders and are no small maintainers of that Commonwealth.

Spire also, is the Chamber of the Empire, where all controversies in Law between the Princes and the Free Cities of the Empire are decided. In the which Court the Emperour presenteth the President, who is commonly either an Earle or Baron, who hath for his Fee yearly three thousand *Guildernes*, and two other Ba-

rons

rons Assessors, the which have fifteen hundred *Guildernes* apeice. And every Elector hath a Counsellour there alwayes resident, and every Circle of the Empire hath also one which are called *Sessors Camere*, who Solicite the Cause of there Princes or Estate, and have for their Fee yearly five hundred *Guildernes* a peice allowed them, out of the Chamber of the Empire. To this Court all the other Courts, except before excepted, both of the Princes and Free Cities in *Germany* do appeal, and receive by the Civill Law there a definitive sentence.

All these Free Cities for the most part do stand upon Rivers, whereof the principall are *Danubius*, *Rhenus*, *Albis*, *Menus*, *Mase*, *Mosella*, *Amisia*, *Visurgis*, *Egra*, *Odera*, *Vestula*, &c. Of the which *Danubius* falleth into *Mare Euxinum* by *Constantinople*, and the rest into the *Ocean*. And by the benefit of these Rivers and other small Rivers that fall into these, the abovesaid Free Cities are cheifely maintained, for by meanes thereof they have traffique with the most part of other Nations. The Commodities that commonly are had in *Germany*, are, Copper, Brasse, Rhenish Wine, Rie, Firr-tree wood, Woll, Madder, Hopps, Wax, Flax, Blew-slate, Harnis, Harquebushes, Daggers, Locks, and all kinde of Iron work, Horles, Onyon seed, Paper, Furrs, Glasses for windowes, and Drinking Glasses, with such like, the which are transported from one City to an other, and so to other Nations for other Comodities that they have need of.

There be also in *Germany* divers great and rich Cities, that partly are fallen away from the obedience of the Empire, and partly forced under the power of other Princes or States adjacent, as *Basilis*, *Geneva*, *Schaffhausen*, and *Milhausen*, the which at divers times have been all won to the confederacy of the *Helvetians*, or *Switchers*.

Dantzicke standing upon the River *Vistula*, neer the *Ocean*, a great City and chiefe Market of all the North part is become Subject, together with *Eluma*, and a great part of *Prussia*, to the King of *Polonia*. In Anno

1525, *Rostocke* was taken by the Duke of *Meehleburge*. *Constance* is under the King of the *Romans*, *Metz*, *Thove*, and *Verdune* are possessed by the French King. *Utriſh*, and *Cambrain* King *Phillip* enjoyeth, with many others which now are not contributors to the Empire as other Free Cities are.

The Free Cities, because they cannot otherwise be commanded, are called in all necessary affaires of the Empire, as is aforesaid, by the Emperour to the *Diet*: In the which *Diet*, as they be called three Estates, so they are three Counsels. Into the first Counsel come only the seven Electors. Into the second the Princes Spirituall, and Temporall, and for every Abbot of the Empire enter two Parsons, and for every Count and Baron enter likewise two. And into the third Counsell come those that are sent from the Free Cities.

Unto all those three severall Counsels are propounded such matters as either the Emperour, or the King of the *Romans*, or any other Prince of the Empire hath to intreat of. Upon the which every of them give their advise a part. An in this *Diet*, the Free Cities give only their advise, but are allowed no sentence.

Thus much touching the politicall Government of these three Estates in Civill affaires. Now it remaineth that I speake something of their Religion, whereof in *Germany* there be three kinds especially used, viz. *Poperie*, *Calvenism* (as they term it) and *Lutherism*. They which abide in *Poperie* are the three Spirituall Electors, with all the rest of the Archbishops and Bishops, except the Bishop of *Magdeburg*, who is the Elector of *Brandenburgs* eldest Son and Heire, and the Archbishop of *Bream*, who is the second Son to Duke *Francis* of *Lauenburg*, the which two have induced their Dioces from *Poperie* to *Lutheranism*. Of the three Archbishops Electors, the Archbishop of *Treere*, who is of a mean Gentlemans House, is the most vehement in *Poperie*, and the greatest enemy to the other professions. The Archbishop of *Metz*, who is also of an other mean Gentlemans

mans House in *Hessia*, called *Daniell Brendell*, albeit he favoereth *Popery* with all his heart, yet doth he suffer every man to use the liberty of his conscience throughout all his Country; And in many of his Cities the *Lutherans* preach the Gospel. The like may be said of the Archbishop of *Collen*, who is the only Heire male of the County of *Isenburg*, and is by reason thereof Feodarie to the Count *Pallatine*, Elector, who wrote to him in December last in Anno 1568. At which time the inheritance of the said County fell to the said Archbishop, that according to the Laws and Customes in *Germany*, he should within one year next following, being the only Heire male left in his House, either take a Wife, or else he would, as by right he might, being cheif Lord, seize upon the said County: whereupon the Archbishop made answer, that he would within the said time marry a Wife, which yet he hath not done as I hear.

Of all the rest of the Ecclesiasticall Princes, the Bishop of *Munster* is the greatest enemy to the true Religion, and the greatest supporter of the contrary. The Abbot of *Fulda*, who is the Emperesses Chancelour by Inheritance, hath in his Territories all sorts of Religion, viz. *Jesuits*, *Jews*, *Lutherans*, *Anabaptists*, &c. Of the Temporall Lords that dwell in *Germany*, the Duke of *Bavire* only maketh open profession of *Popery*, whose Country abideth still in the dregges thereof. As also the Country of *Tirolis*, and *Alsatia* do that are under Archduke *Ferdinando*, and *Stiria*, and *Carinthia*, that are under Archduke *Charles*, the Emperours Brethren.

Duke *Francis* of *Lawenburg*, and Duke *John William* of *Saxony*, albeit they professe *Lutherism*, yet being provoked, partly by poverty and needinesse, and partly by the sinister perswasion of their Preachers, who maketh them believe that the *Calvenists* be worse then the *Papists*, they have been contented to aide the *Papists* against them of the Religion: the one with the Duke of *Alva*, in whose hire he yet remaineth: and the other

which is Duke *John William* in the second Civell Wars in *France*, served the *French King*. The like also did of late *Philibert*, Marques of *Baden*, who was slaine by the Admirall in the last conflict of *France*.

There be also other Noble men of *Germany*, that this day live out of their Country, partly for lack of living, and partly because their Country is against their will reformed in Religion, as Duke *Erick* of *Brunswick*, and *Peter Ernest* of *Alansfeld*, who have abandoned their Country and live at present under the Duke of *Alva*. And the Counties of *Kingrave*, who serve the *French King*. But all these that thus have, and doe serve against the Religion, are with the most part of the Nobility, and states of their native Country the worse esteemed, and have the lesse credit. The Count *Pallatine*, and the Electors of *Saxony*, have through all their Dominions, and Circles of the Empire, commanded all their Subjects of what estate or degree soever he be, by publike Edict, which now are in the service of any *Papist*, that they within a certain time, upon pain of confiscation of their Lands, and Goods, shall return home, and have by the same given commandement to all other their Subjects, that they, nor any of them, upon like pain, shall hereafter goe unto the service of the *French King*, the Duke of *Alva*, or of any other forrigen Potentate, without their lycense and consent.

Of the Free Cities that are not Subject to any other power then only to the Empire, besides *Munster*, *Aquisgrave*, and *Collen*, I know not any that professeth altogether *Poperie*, and yet in all these, any man may use his conscience without constraint to live after their order: And in *Collen* a number of those which are banished out of the *Low Countreys* for their Religion, have liberty at this day to remain; whereof the principall are the Prince of *Orange*, the Countesse of *Horne*, and the Count of *Killingbrooke* &c.

The Cities of *Colmar*, *Sledstat*, *Kaysersberge*, &c. In *Alsatia Superior*, not withstanding that they are after a
fort

sort Imperiall, yet they be properly under the Archduke *Ferdinand*, and therefore do maintain *Poperie* still; the which Religion the common people and most part of the Citizens there, do so little regard, as, if they had means, they would reform it in like sort as their Neighbours of *Hagona*, *Turkeine*, *Mynster*, &c. of late about three years past, have done.

The second kind of Religion that is used in *Germany*, is that which they call *Calvenisme*, of the which, amongst the Nobility, onely the Count Palatine and the Grave of *Emlden* maketh profession, and have accordingly Reformed their Countries. And of the free Cities *Breme* only beginneth to incline that way, by reason that the chiefeft Burgomaster *Danyell van Buren*, and *Millanus*, the chief Schoolmaster there, are earnest in that opinion, and labour all that they may to reduce the State there to their minde.

All the rest both of the Princes and free Cities in *Germany*, except before excepted, are *Lutherans* in profession of Doctrine, and *Papists* in Ceremonies: for they have at this day in their Churches, Images, Lamps, Torchcs, Copes, Vestments, Albes, Surplices, Crosses, Altars, and the very same Superstitious Rites and Ceremonies, both in Administ'ring the Communion (saying that they deliver it in both kinds in their mother tongue without any elevation.) In Baptism, Marriage, Auricular Confession, and burying, even as the *Papists* have.

There is at this day two sorts of the *Lutherans* in *Germany*, whereof the one sort is called *Truncista*, because they affirm that a man is born, *Quasi truncus in regeneratione*, having no power of himself to do well, and that works be not necessary to salvation: And that the Church is too much burthened with Ceremonies. This opinion did *Matthias Flaccus Illericus* as *Argentine* maintain to be the Doctrine of *Luther*, whom, *Wigandus* of *Gema*, with all the rest of Duke *John William* of *Wimars* Preachers, do follow.

The other sort are termed *Sunergista*, because they say

that God draweth *Hominem volentem in regenerationem*, and that good works are requisite to follow faith in mans justification, and that Ceremonies be *adiapocra*, things indifferent. Of this sort is *Georgius Major*, who, with all the Divines in the Universities both of *Wittamberge*, and *Leyptzeigke*, and withall the Princes of the Elector *Augustus*, do maintain this to be the Doctrine of *Philip Melancthon*. This contention is gone so far between these Preachers and Divines of both sides, that the Princes of each side are become parties therein, for the pacifying thereof it was thought good by the wisest of either side to have the matter openly disputed, the which was done at *Aldenburge*, a Town in *Saxony*, between both the said Princes Dominions, in Feb. last 1569. The which Disputation is set forth in Print. But the Faction notwithstanding continueth, and to what end that will come, the Lord in heaven onely knoweth. But wise men doubt that these are but the beginnings of a further mischief to come upon *Germany*, and the *Dutch Nation*, who both for their security in Religion, dissolute living, and horrible drunkenness, do exceedingly provoke the plague of God unto them.

To these three kinds of Religions used in *Germany*, there may be added a fourth, which is of *Newtrals*, such as are the Duke of *Cleive*, and the Emperour. And first touching the Duke of *Cleive*, albeit for his own part he professeth *Lutheranisme*, yet by means of his Wife, who is the Emperours sister, and of his Chancellor, who is an earnest *Papist*, the *Romish* Religion is permitted throughout all his Dominions, to as many as like the same, who are not a few.

On the other side, the Emperour, although he make publick profession of *Poperie* in his Court; yet as well in his Countrey of *Austria*, which is a member of the Empire, as also in all his other Dominions, for the most part the confession of *Augusta*, is for certain respects, and after a sort, granted to such as are desirous thereof; but the greatest number of his Subjects do dwell still in

Poperie,

Popery, The which Religion, the Emperour himself, as it is reported, doth not in Conscience like, although for some wordly respects he dare not but dissemble the same; for there are, both some of his Privy Councill, whom I know, that profess openely the Reformed Religion, and Divines, both Learned, and Noblemen in *Germany*, the which have had secret conference with him in that behalf, who do affirm assuredly, that he knoweth the truth in Religion, & that for pollicies sake he dissembleth the same: but howsoever the matter doth stand, and whatsoever he maketh men to believe to the contrary, Sure I am, that in all his actions, both publick and private, he hath shewed himself an enemy to all those of the Religion: And on the contrary part, hath favoured and supported the *Romish* faction, for the which respect he hath at this present so little favour with the Princes, Protestants in *Germany*, as both his authority is with them the less regarded, and their minds so alienated from him, as they are purposed never in their time to establish the succession of the Empire in his house, neither yet during his Reign, to come any more themselves in person to any *Dyett* that he shall appoint for what cause soever it be. Wherefore considering the premises, a man may gather hereof a State conjecture, and conclude with the saying in the Gospell, that for as much as this Nation of *Germany* is in so many respects divided in it self, that it shall in the end suffer desolation.

The

The ten Provinces or Circuits of the Empire, and what Horsemen and Footmen, every one is bound to Contribute in all necessary affairs for the State of the Empire. Where is to be Noted that the Protestants in the same, do double their Contribution.

2.

Circulus quatuor Electorum ad Rhenum, whereof the Count Palatine is head.

Horsemen.

Footmen.

120	Mentz.	554
120	Collen.	554
120	Trier.	554
120	Palatinatus.	554
2	Philip Count of Nassau, and Brelstem.	8
4	Count of Newenard.	8
4	Lords of Rifferscheid.	12
2	Lords of Reyneck.	6
6	Bayliffes of Confluence.	26
6	Abbot of S. Maximyn.	44
4	Prenost of Selz.	12
6	Town of Gelubausen.	42
4	Gerloch Lord of Nether Isenburch.	16
Summ. 518.		Summ. 2390.

The Circle of Franconia whereof George Ludovike of Zenam is head.

72	Bamberge.	404
90	Wartzburg.	416
60	Aystat.	264
38	Duchemr.	110
2	Amburge the Provost.	6
2	Abbey of S. Giles.	26
90	Marquess of Brandenburch as Burgrave of Noriburg.	416
18	Count Hennen of Hennyburch.	48
18	Count William of Hennyburch.	48
2	Count of Castell.	8

12 Count

Horsemen.

Footmen.

12	Count of <i>Wortheim.</i>	20
4	Count of <i>Reyneck of Lar.</i>	20
0	Count <i>Albrecht of Hornlor.</i>	60
12	Count <i>George of Hornloc.</i>	0
0	Count <i>Wolf of Hornlor.</i>	24
2	<i>Regenspurge</i> Bishop of <i>Wurtzburge.</i>	8
4	Heirs of <i>Schenckgotzen of Limpurge.</i>	20
4	<i>George, and William</i> Cupbearers of <i>Limpurge.</i>	20
4	<i>Ebererd and Valentine</i> Pincerna Lords of <i>Eberbache.</i>	8
2	Heirs of Count <i>John of Schwarzberge.</i>	6
18	The Town of <i>Norinberge.</i>	500
20	The Town of <i>Rodtenburge.</i>	180
10	<i>Swinford.</i>	72
8	<i>Wynshym.</i>	72
8	<i>Weysenburge.</i>	36
	Summ. 566.	Summ. 2792.

3.
*The Circle of Bavaria whereof the Duke of
Bavire is Head.*

120	The Archbishop of <i>Salzburge.</i>	554
36	The Bishop of <i>Bassaw.</i>	156
28	The Bishop of <i>Brisingen.</i>	64
18	The Bishop of <i>Regensburge.</i>	62
12	Bishop of <i>Rempfen.</i>	48
4	Provost of <i>Beichstadsgaden.</i>	68
8	Abbot of <i>Waldsachsen.</i>	36
2	Abbot of <i>Rode.</i>	20
8	Abbot of <i>Rasheime.</i>	134
8	Abbot of <i>Haymerachs.</i>	90
8	Abbels of <i>Nether Mynster.</i>	36
4	Abbels of <i>Over Mynster.</i>	36
120	Dukes <i>William and Lodowicke</i> Palatines.	554
60	{ <i>Otto Henry</i> } Countes Palatines.	230
	{ <i>Phillips</i> }	
42	Landtgrave of <i>Lichtenberge.</i>	28
		8 Count

Horsemen.

Footmen.

8	Count of <i>Haage</i> .	36
4	Countes of <i>Orienberge</i> .	12
6	Barons of <i>Stanssen</i> of <i>Erenselfe</i> .	20
4	Lords of <i>Degenberge</i> .	18
4	Lords of <i>Wolsteine</i> and Barons of <i>Over Sultzberge</i> .	8
40	Town of <i>Regenspurg</i> .	224

Summ. 514.

Summ. 2524.

4.

*The Circle of Austria with the Countries and Estates
appertaining, whereof the Emperour is head.*

240	Archduke of <i>Austriche</i> .	1200
28	<i>Trent</i> .	182
28	<i>Brixen</i> .	182
24	<i>Gurke</i> .	120
12	<i>Sackaw</i> .	48
10	<i>Cavall</i> .	38
6	Bayliffes of <i>Ostriebe</i> .	26
16	Bayliffe of <i>Etzche</i> within the mountain.	26
16	Count <i>George</i> of <i>Scherzburg</i> in the County of <i>Entz</i> .	48
6	Barons of <i>Wolchenstein</i> .	48
6	Lords of <i>Cassentrin</i> .	26
4	Lords of <i>Rogendorfe</i> .	8
24	Count of <i>Hardeesbe</i> .	90

Summ. 420.

Summ. 2042

5.

*The Circle of Suevia whereof in the place of Christopher
late Duke of Wertemberg, Charles Marquess of
Radan is now head.*

42	Bishop of <i>Auspurge</i> .	200
28	Bishop of <i>Constans</i> .	120
10	Bishop of <i>Cur</i> .	36
10	Abbot of <i>Rempfen</i> .	36
2	Abbot of <i>Rephenawe</i> .	60

12 Abbot

Horsemen.	Footmen.
12 Abbot of <i>St Gallus.</i>	36
10 Provost of <i>Elwangen.</i>	134
8 <i>Salmenschweyer.</i>	36
8 <i>Wyngarten.</i>	26
6 <i>Schutter.</i>	40
4 <i>Weismaw.</i>	36
8 <i>St Blasie.</i>	20
2 <i>St Petro in Silva Sereima.</i>	44
10 <i>Maulbrun.</i>	
8 <i>Schaffhausen.</i>	36
0 <i>Steyne upon the Rheyne.</i>	20
0 <i>Petershausen.</i>	12
6 <i>Emisdell.</i>	44
2 <i>Pfeffors.</i>	8
2 <i>Rrentzlingen.</i>	8
2 <i>Disfider.</i>	20
2 <i>St John in Turgaw.</i>	8
4 <i>Schafschuren.</i>	36
2 <i>Rockenburck.</i>	16
6 <i>Ochsengarofon.</i>	26
2 <i>Koningsborn.</i>	20
2 <i>Marchtball.</i>	8
6 <i>Elchingen.</i>	26
2 <i>Psuye.</i>	12
2 <i>Munchbrodt.</i>	20
0 <i>Owersperge.</i>	20
0 <i>Hursawe.</i>	18
2 <i>Gengenbach.</i>	18
2 <i>Abbeys of Lindawe.</i>	20
0 <i>Abbeys of Rottencuaster.</i>	18
4 <i>Abbeys of Bynhawe.</i>	20
0 <i>Abbeys of Hiekbache.</i>	10
0 <i>Abbeys of Guttstall.</i>	10
0 <i>Abbeys of Bounde.</i>	10
6 <i>Bayliffes in Alsatia and Burgundia.</i>	26
120 Duke of <i>Wirtenberge.</i>	554
F	38 Marquess

Footmen.	Horsemen.
38 Marquels Phillip of Baden.	96
4 Count Ulrich of Helsenstein.	0
16 Count of Werdenberge.	90
16 Count of Ottingham.	90
8 Count of Rupsen.	36
16 Counts of Mimsford } Wolsange. } Johan.	90
16 Count Frederick of Furstanberge.	90
6 Count of Eberstem.	8
12 Solern Joachim and Weg and Sons to Count Francis.	60
4 Randolfe Count of Sultz.	18
4 Lewis and Frederick of Lewinstem.	18
2 Tubengen.	2
10 The Inhabatants in the County of Kirkberge.	20
2 Brandis the Count Radalfe of Sultz.	12
4 Zimmeru.	18
2 The Inhabitants of the Signiorie of Istingen.	8
2 Christopher Count of Denngen.	0
4 Gandelfing Lord of Schwadukhart.	8
24 Dapiferi de Waldeburge & possesores honor : de Sonnenburge.	134
2 Heirs of the Lord Leo of Stanffe.	18
2 Sigismond Lord of Fawkenstein.	6
4 John Lord of Roingsöcke.	20
0 John Dennys Lord of Konigs Ekerberge.	10
2 Gandalf & Walter Lord of Serotzecher.	6
2 Lord of Hoenloe.	8
50 Augusta.	300
8 Rawßbewru.	136
50 Ulma.	134
20 Mynningen.	72
6 Rempten.	72
12 Bibrache.	110
4 Luthkirtche.	36
8 Pßyn.	44
4 Wangen.	46
8 Lyndawe.	144
	8 Ravensburge.

Horsemen.

Footmen.

8	Ravenspurge.	134
0	Buerchorn.	20
20	Uberingen.	156
12	Constance.	144
6	Pfullendorfe.	80
0	St. Gallas.	114
14	Schafhaufen.	90
12	Rentbingen.	110
20	Esslingen.	134
10	Suundr.	90
4	Weyl.	36
12	Helbron.	120
6	Wimpfen.	26
20	Hall.	160
10	Drinkelspuell.	116
2	Dopffingen.	18
4	Gingen.	26
4	Alen.	36
20	Nortlingen.	160
8	Werdt.	72
0	Buchatr.	12
0	Offenburge.	90
0	Gengenbach.	72
0	Zell in Hamerspache.	44
6	Rothevell.	244
Summ.	918.	Summ. 6394.

The Circle of the Rhine whereof the Count of Sulmos is Head.

4	Bishops of Wormes.	26
36	Bishop of Speire.	120
30	Bishop of Strasburge.	200
14	Bishop of Basill.	84
48	Bishop of Byfontz.	150
0	Bishop of Wallis.	450
	F 2	6 Bishop

Horsemen.

Footmen.

6	Bishop of Geneva.	26
18	Bishop of Losanna.	120
48	Bishop of Metz.	200
18	Bishop of Doll.	48
38	Bishop of Verdon.	86
28	Abbot of Fuldawe.	92
4	Abbot of Hirschfell.	18
12	Abbot of Murbache.	38
8	Provost of Wisenburge.	36
28	Master of the Jobaintes.	92
2	Provost of Odenhayme.	20
2	Abbot of St. Gregories.	8
8	Abbot of Rfrin.	60
2	Abbels of Ranfinget.	20
120	Duke of Lorayne.	554
36	Duke John Count of Spanbeime.	150
120	Duke of Savoy.	554
16	Domest Marques of Baden.	46
48	Duke Lewis Count of Veldent.	150
136	Landgrave of Hesen.	554
60	Prince of Calyn.	188
4	John Lewis Count of Nasshawe of Barbruck.	24
6	Ringraves with the Tutors of the Children of Phil- lip deceased.	24
4	Wolfgang Lord of Leipoltzkirche.	26
4	Lord of Kritchingen.	8
2	Phillip of Buxing Lord of Oberstein.	2
8	Raynard Count of Bitch his Children.	24
2	George of Rechshoven Count of Birsch.	6
4	Nicholas Count of Salyn.	18
8	Phillip Count of Hannaw, Lord of Litchtenburge.	24
6	Emmicht and Englehardt, Brothers, Lords of Lein- nigen.	18
2	Werrich of Oberstein Count of Folkenstein.	8
8	John Jacob Lord of Merspurg and Bessort.	40
8	Lord of Baviilstein.	90
		4 The

Horsemen.

Footmen.

4	The Inhabitants of high <i>Koningsperg</i> , <i>John</i> of <i>Sukingen</i> to bring them to <i>Eufisheim</i> .	18
12	Of the Duke of <i>Lorrayne</i> , as Possessor of the Signiory of <i>Blankenburge</i> .	50
6	<i>Phillip</i> of <i>Wysbaden</i> Count of <i>Nassaw</i> .	26
8	<i>Eberhard</i> Count of <i>Koningstein</i> Lord of <i>Ebstein</i> .	26
12	<i>John</i> and <i>Anthony</i> of <i>Buttingen</i> Counts of <i>Nether Isenburge</i> .	60
8	<i>William</i> Count of <i>Sulmos</i> .	40
6	<i>Barnard</i> Count of <i>Sulmos</i> .	32
4	Tutors of the goods of the Count of <i>Wayker</i> of <i>Leymengen</i> to bringe their Souldiers to the Lords of <i>Riepolkirch</i> and of <i>Oberstein</i> of <i>Rixingen</i> .	18
24	<i>Balthasar</i> as Tutor to the Children of <i>Phillip</i> Count of <i>Hannow</i> , Lord of <i>Munizburg</i> late deceased.	60
4	<i>Can</i> Count of <i>Westerburge</i> .	20
2	<i>William</i> Count of <i>Wytenstein</i> .	18
6	<i>Phillip</i> and <i>Harry</i> Counts of <i>Waldeck</i> .	32
2	Lords of <i>Bleß</i> .	0

Towns.

20	<i>Bassil</i> .	360
20	<i>Mulhausen</i> in <i>Simckaw</i> .	54
10	<i>Colmar</i> .	78
6	<i>Kaysersberge</i> .	36
2	<i>Turkheim</i> .	18
0	<i>Munster</i> in the valley of <i>St. Gregories</i> .	54
86	<i>Strasburge</i> .	450
6	<i>Oberneßheim</i> .	62
2	<i>Rosheim</i> .	18
14	<i>Strideßade</i> .	116
14	<i>Haganawe</i> .	116
4	<i>Wysenburge</i> upon the <i>Rhine</i> .	44
4	<i>Landaw</i> .	44
	<i>6 Speire</i> .	

Horsemen.	Footmen.
6 <i>Spire.</i>	198
20 <i>Worms.</i>	188
40 <i>Francford.</i>	280
0 <i>Fridburg.</i>	44
0 <i>Weisslor.</i>	62
80 <i>Metz.</i>	500
20 The order of the Knights of the Castle of <i>Frie-</i> <i>herge.</i>	90
8 The order of the Knights of the Castle of <i>Gel-</i> <i>hausen.</i>	30
14 <i>Doll.</i>	122
20 <i>Verdun.</i>	90
4 <i>Kansmans Sarbruske.</i>	18
14 <i>Bisens.</i>	116
Summ. 1468.	Summ. 8008.

*The Circle of Westphalia and of the Low Country, where-
of the Duke of Cleve is Head.*

36 <i>Padenborn.</i>	68
120 <i>Lutich.</i>	380
100 <i>Uriche.</i>	410
68 <i>Munster.</i>	338
44 <i>Chamerick.</i>	164
12 <i>Osenbruck.</i>	72
10 <i>Pferden.</i>	48
12 <i>Mynden.</i>	30
4 <i>Werden.</i>	26
4 <i>Stabell.</i>	44
8 <i>St. Cornelius Minster.</i>	90
4 <i>Achternach.</i>	36
4 <i>Corfei.</i>	18
0 <i>Hawerden.</i>	20
4 <i>Essen.</i>	26
90 <i>Duke John of Burchenburge.</i>	540
90 <i>Duke John of Cleve and Marcke.</i>	540

Horsemen.	Footmen.
16 Barnard Marques of Baden of Lutzenburge.	46
20 William of Dillinmarke Count of Nassaw.	90
6 John Count of Sam.	26
4 William Count of Fuerberge.	20
12 Diotrich	54
8 John } Counts of Manderscheid.	26
2 James }	8
8 John Count of Wye, Lord of Ruchen.	24
6 William Count de Morsch Lord of Rodenach.	24
12 Justus Lord of Brinkwest.	54
4 Eberwein Count of Bewthen.	54
4 Arnold Count of Steinfeld.	18
2 The possessors of the goods of the Lords of Turmeser.	8
4 Counts of Teckinberge.	18
8 John Count of Oldenburge.	60
8 Otto Lord of Rieperge.	54
4 Justus Count of Hoyer.	16
2 Frederike Count of Tirseild.	8
16 Schawenburge, and Gemma.	68
6 Lord of Spitzenburge.	12
2 Lord of Wargenburge	0
8 Eberhard and Ruprecht of the Marcke, Lords of Arenburge.	90
4 Limaw Count of Frunenburge for the Inhabitants of the Signiory of Someraw.	0
8 Symon Lord of Lyffe.	36
60 Collen.	644
40 Aquesgreve.	180
10 Nether-Wesell.	100
6 Dewer.	40
4 Camerich.	36
40 Dortumbr.	200
40 Soff.	240
4 Dusburge.	36
2 Herwarden.	26
14 Bracken.	116
	6 Warburge.

Horsemen.

Footmen.

6 Warburge.
 0 Verdon.
 80 Leinchawe.
 Summ. 1104.

44
 30
 44
 Summ. 5490.

*The Circle of Saxony Superior whereof Augustus
 the Elector is Head.*

120	John Elector of Saxony.	554
120	Ihoachim Marques of Brandenburge, Elector.	554
12	Bishop of Meissen.	12
12	Bishop of Mersperge.	12
12	Bishop of Nawnmburge.	12
10	Bishop of Brandenburge.	30
18	Bishop of Havelburg.	66
10	Bishop of Lebus.	30
18	Bishop of Camyn.	84
4	Abbot of Salsfeld.	26
4	Abbot of Rittershawfen.	26
4	Abbot of Walchenried.	12
2	Abbot of Luedelburge.	20
2	Abbeys of Gerenrode.	20
90	George Duke of Saxony.	416
90	George Duke of Barvim.	540
18	All the Princes of Anhalt.	26
8	Gunter the Elder	28
4	Gunter the Younger	20
20	John Henry	10
20	All the Countz of Mansfeld.	90
6	Otto Count of Stolberge.	24
4	Bein Count of Hunstein.	0
4	Erneist Count of Hunstein.	16
6	Adam Count of Bencklingen.	0
2	Countez of Rapm.	24
6	Countez of Baxby and Adenlingen.	8
2	All the Countez of Gleichem.	26
	2 Countez	

Horsemen.

Footmen.

2	Countez of <i>Lyswecke.</i>	4
4	Contez of <i>Wyldensels.</i>	4
2	Lords of <i>Geracoe.</i>	24
4	<i>Renssen</i> of <i>Blas</i> Lord of <i>Gretz.</i>	6
2	Barons of <i>Schoenberge.</i>	8
2	Barons of <i>Dautenberge</i> <i>Pincerna.</i>	8
•	Lords of <i>Branderstain</i> and <i>Remz.</i>	8
o	<i>Dantzik.</i>	330
o	<i>Ilburge.</i>	164
Summ. 628.		Summ. 3230

The Circle of Saxonia Inferior, whereof Adolf Duke
of Holstein is Head.

120	Of the King of <i>Denmarke</i> for thole his Countries that belong to the Empire.	554
114	The Archbishop of <i>Magdenburge.</i>	524
72	The Archbishop of <i>Bream.</i>	300
28	<i>Hyldechem</i> and } Bishops.	56
	<i>Lubeck</i>	
4	<i>Schwerin</i>	26
24	<i>Ratzenburge.</i>	38
10	<i>Seblswyke.</i>	30
10	<i>Magims</i> Duke of <i>Lawenburge.</i>	30
30	<i>Erick</i>	224
35	<i>Henry</i>	164
35	<i>Ernest</i>	164
70	<i>Philip</i>	328
24	<i>Henry</i>	6
40	<i>Albert</i>	67
	} Dukes of <i>Meehelburg.</i>	
40	<i>Fredrick</i> Duke of <i>Holstein.</i>	67
80	Countez of <i>Honstein.</i>	134
2	Countez of <i>Rhenstein.</i>	8
4	<i>Lubeck.</i>	0

G

40 Hamberik.

Horsemen.

Footmen.

40	Hamberck.	354
40	Muibawfin in Thuringia.	240
6	Northansen.	156
0	Gosler.	260
0	Gottengen.	44
Summ. 822.		Summ 3724.

The Circle of Burgundia, whereof King Philip is Head.

246	Duke of Burgundia, for so much of his Country as pertaineth to the Empire.	1260
40	Nawssaw and Breda,	180
69	Lords of Weryn.	44
20	Lords of Egmond and Iselstein.	90
20	Lords of Bergea and Walda.	134
8	Aswold Count of Bergin.	196
Summ. 334.		Summ. 1684.

Summ. Totall, { Horsemen, } 7292.
 { Footmen, } 38478.



FINIS.

Courteous Reader, be pleased to take notice that these Books following, are Printed for, and sold by *William Miller* at the Gilded Acorn in *S^t Pauls Church-yard*, near the little North Door.

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Clark's Martyrology Compleat, with the Persecutions of England to the end of Queen *Maries* Reign. Folio.

—Lives of ten Eminent Divines, some being as follow: *Bishop Usher*, Dr *Gouge*, Dr *Harris*, Mr *Gataker*, Mr *Whitaker*, &c. and some other famous Christians. 4^{to}.

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—Life of *Christ*. 4^{to}.

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—The Life and Death of *Julius Caesar*, the first founder of the *Roman* Empire. As also the Life and Death of *Augustus Caesar* in whose

whose Reign our Blessed Lord and Saviour *Jesus Christ* was born. 40

—A Prospect of *Hungary*, and *Transylvania*, together with an account of the qualities of the Inhabitants, the Commodities of the Countries, the Chiefest Cities, Towns, and Strong-holds, Rivers, and Mountains, with an Historical Narration of the Wars amongst themselves, and with the *Turks*, continued to this year 1664. As also a Brief Description of *Bohemia*, *Austria*, *Bavaria*, *Steirmark*, *Croatia*, *Dalmatia*, *Moravia*, and other Adjacent Countries, contained in a Map joyned therewith, by which Map you may know which Places are in the Power of the *Turk*, and which Christians have, 40.

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